

DU

627.17

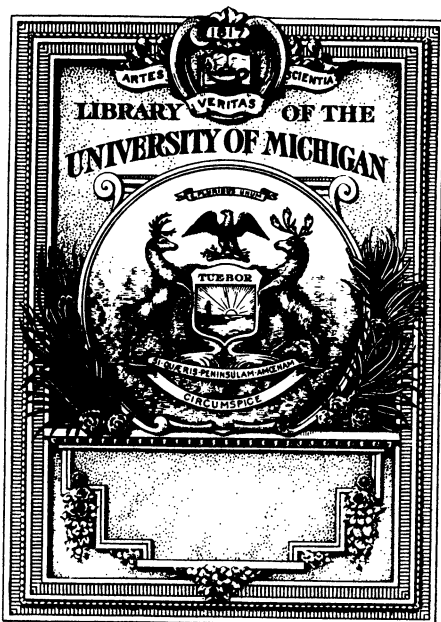
B45

T8

BUHR B



39015 00033343 8b



RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE
FROM
Library of Hawaii

DU
627.17
.B45
T8

TRIBUTE

TO

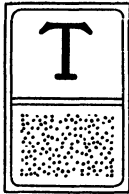
Charles R. Bishop

January 25, 1912

HONOLULU, H. I.

11

Exchange
Library of Hawaii
1-8-30



THURSDAY, the twenty-fifth day of January 1912, being the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of Honorable Charles R. Bishop, a number of his former associates and colleagues in Honolulu suggested that his friends should meet on the afternoon of that day, at the Roof Garden of the Alexander Young Hotel, to extend congratulations to him and give expression to the sentiments of profound respect entertained for him.

At the appointed time there assembled a large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were the Governor, Chief Justice, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, Oahu College, Kamehameha Schools, Mid-Pacific Institute, Board of Education, Hawaiian Board of Missions, Catholic Mission, and other educational, philanthropic and religious institutions.

The proceedings of the meeting were recorded and are here presented.

The Resolutions, adopted, and a cable message, were forwarded to Mr. Bishop at his present home in Berkeley, California.

8 11-17-30 H.R. ma B

fig-classed 6-9-31/AM

HR

996.9
B62
T82

The friends having assembled Professor M. M. Scott arose, and gracefully stating the purpose of the meeting, said:—

MR. M. M. SCOTT:

Those assembled here have noticed the call in yesterday's papers and the objects thereof,—to give expression to the sentiment of esteem for C. R. Bishop in this community.

Mr. Bishop has attained the great age of four score years and ten,—a score of years more than the time allotted to human life by the Psalmist. During all that time Mr. Bishop has impressed himself upon all those who have come into contact with him—the more so for those who have known him longest—as a man primarily of character, of financial, business and intellectual integrity; a wise counsellor, a philanthropist, a gentleman and a great citizen. It is to give some simple expression to these qualities, in accordance with the simplicity of his character, that this meeting is assembled.

To carry out these purposes, therefore, I move that Messrs. Hartwell and Hatch, in the order named, being among the oldest of his acquaintances in this community, act as chairman and secretary, respectively, of this meeting.

(The motion was seconded and voted unanimously.)

THE CHAIRMAN (Hon. A. S. Hartwell):

I appreciate the honor and it is with pleasure that I accept the request to preside at this meeting, held on the ninetieth anniversary of the birth of the Honorable Charles R. Bishop for the purpose, as already stated, of passing resolutions congratulating him upon the fine health and perfect serenity with which he has reached this age, and giving occasion for remarks to be made appreciative of his great public service to Hawaii and of his fine character.

In his quiet apartment in Berkeley this evening Mr. Bishop, I doubt not, will have before him numerous cablegrams and letters of congratulation from his friends; from business associates of Honolulu, and from the institutions which during the last twenty-five years have been the recipients of the bounty of himself and Mrs. Bishop; but it seemed to some of his old friends here that in addition to that it would be well to get together and ask others interested to come here for the purpose of joining in

general congratulations and good wishes and in remarks showing appreciation of his wonderful services to Hawaii. Resolutions of that sort have been prepared and will be presented by Mr. F. A. Schaefer and seconded by Mr. P. C. Jones, who are among the earliest of his Honolulu friends.

MR. F. A. SCHAEFER :

Mr. Chairman, I take great pleasure on this auspicious occasion to present to this assembly of friends of Mr. Charles R. Bishop the following preamble and resolution and to move its adoption :

“BE IT RESOLVED, That the following letter, signed by the chairman and secretary of this meeting, be forwarded to the Honorable Charles R. Bishop, as the expression of the sentiments of those present toward Mr. Bishop on this occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of his birth:

“ ‘Honorable Charles R. Bishop.

“ ‘Dear Sir:—We take great pleasure in reminding ourselves on the occasion of the ninetieth anniversary of your birth, of the good fortune which has come to us and to Hawaii through the circumstances which led you, while still a young man, to make your home in these Islands. Your many years spent here engaged in business and yet giving much time and attention to the causes of good government, good citizenship, education and philanthropy, have been fruitful in helpful and positive influences upon the Hawaiian community, and have had much to do with its material and moral progress and the establishment of a lofty public sentiment.

“ ‘We heartily and sincerely congratulate you upon your birthday—another milestone in a long life of usefulness—and we pray that good health and peace and happiness may ever follow you.’ ”

Many of those present are personal friends of Mr. Bishop, and others know of him by the esteem in which he is held here, on account of his large-hearted benefactions to this commonwealth and his beneficent influence as a counsellor and as a member of the business community here.

In looking back over a period of fifty years and over, with a list of about sixty names in hand of those who in the years of 1857 to 1860 were established in business or managing partners of established business houses in Honolulu, we find that all have departed and Mr. Charles R. Bishop alone is spared.

When in the year 1883 the present Honolulu Chamber of Commerce was organized under a charter, Mr. Charles R. Bishop became a charter member thereof and thereafter held the position of President of the Chamber for eight years, and of the twenty-two charter members only five are now among the living.

The Bank of Bishop & Company, founded by Mr. Bishop in 1858, has been of incalculable benefit to the mercantile community and to the commerce of these Islands. Although always acting on conservative principles, the Bank of Bishop & Co. under Mr. Bishop's personal supervision has at times stepped in to relieve temporary financial difficulties which would otherwise have resulted in disastrous consequences to the agricultural and commercial enterprises dependent on financial aid.

Through all the long past Mr. Bishop's personality and his business methods have given a high tone to the character and standing of the mercantile community at large and their influence cannot be overestimated.

It is indeed gratifying to be able in justice to Mr. Bishop to have none but the highest praise to enunciate when his life and character as a man and influential member of the business community is under review. May he be spared for years yet, as there is none to fill his place.

MR. P. C. JONES:

Mr. Chairman, I desire to second the resolution as presented by Mr. Schaefer and heartily endorse all that he has said in regard to Mr. Bishop. I say this because I have known him since 1857, and have been associated with him in some of his business enterprises.

Mr. Bishop, in his time here, during the many years that he was here, has devoted, as we all know, a great deal of his time to many branches of work, as has already been said by Mr. Scott, who spoke first, and if a list were prepared of the various offices that he has held, in politics, in the church, in schools and other departments of life, his would make a long list. I desire, however, to say a few words of Mr. Bishop's interest in and assistance to the private schools of Hawaii, more particularly concerning Oahu College.

Mr. Bishop became a trustee of Oahu College in 1867, and remained as such until he left the Islands in 1891—a period of nearly a quarter of a century. In 1874, I, having been elected a trustee, had the privilege of an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Bishop, for seventeen years, and I can say that I think that he was the most valuable man on the board. He was always at the meetings, made valuable suggestions, and acted wisely and well upon all matters that came before the trustees for discussion. He was a member of the finance committee and watched carefully—in fact, I never knew a man so wonderfully exact in looking after the details of business as was Mr. Bishop.

I remember on one occasion, when I was acting treasurer in place of Mr. Charles M. Cooke, who was away on the mainland, the accounts for the year had been made up and showed a deficiency of something over four thousand dollars. I took them to Mr. Bishop and showed them to him, and found that he was very much distressed over it. He felt that to run a school of that kind and run it into debt was a great mistake. He said, “Jones, if you will undertake to raise an equal amount, I will give”—mentioning a very liberal sum—“for an endowment.” I started out, and within a very few days succeeded in raising the amount. Returning to him, I reported that there were two gentlemen whom I had seen who said that they would have been willing to give more. He said, “I will give”—another substantial amount that he mentioned at that time—“if you can raise one-half of it.” I went out and in a few days succeeded in securing the amount, which was really the foundation of the endowment fund, although he had given something previous to that for the erection of the Hall of Science. Mr. Bishop continued from time to time to make very liberal contributions toward the endowment fund of the college and enabled them to erect not only the Bishop Hall of Science but the Pauahi Hall and the Charles R. Bishop Hall and, by his liberal donations and contributions toward the endowment fund, and that of other friends, has enabled the college to be placed upon a firm foundation, being a successful institution today, and enables the patrons of the col-

lege to enjoy the privileges of tuition for one-half of the cost to the trustees.

Not alone was Mr. Bishop interested in the Oahu College, but in other institutions, other private schools as well. We all know of the deep interest that he took, and very much larger, perhaps, financially, in the Kamehameha Schools, to which his noble wife, Bernice Pauahi, devoted the entire estate of the Kamehamehas—she being the last of her race—and he supplemented it with very liberal gifts, making that institution the most successful—certainly the strongest financially—educational institution in this country, and it has provided, as we all know, liberal education for Hawaiian and part-Hawaiian children from all over the group.

He has also assisted very materially other private schools of the Territory, among which are the ~~Maunawili~~ ^{Maunaloa} school of Maui, the Kohala Girls' School at Kohala, Hawaii, the Mills Institute, the Kawaihāo Boarding School for Girls, and other institutions which many of you remember; I cannot call them all to mind just now—Oh, yes; the St. Andrew's Priory and Hilo Boarding School have also been assisted by him, and if it were not, friends—this seems to be to my mind and to some of the others—if it were not for these private schools that have been so liberally supported by Mr. Bishop very largely and by other friends interested in the good of the country, it would place a burden upon the government which today it would be struggling under—a heavy debt to meet and our taxes would have been increased to provide schoolhouses and teachers for those now enjoying the private schools of the Territory, and in all these things Mr. Bishop has, as we know, contributed splendidly.

But that is not the only point. It seems to me that there is one other point where Mr. Bishop had a large influence, and that is that his giving has produced some liberal giving among quite a number of others who have given so bountifully and so liberally and freely to the many institutions in the land, and I know some who have contributed, influenced very largely, I believe, by the liberal contributions of Charles Reed Bishop.

Mr. Chairman, I repeat, I second the resolution presented by Mr. Schaefer.

THE CHAIRMAN:

It was not only money, with bounteous hand, that Mr. Bishop gave to the cause of education,—he gave himself, his time and best thought, as president or presiding officer of the Board of Education and otherwise.

Mr. William R. Castle, succeeding him, if I am not mistaken, as President of the Board of Education, will allude to the work which was done by Mr. Bishop in reference to the public schools of Hawaii.

MR. W. R. CASTLE:

Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Gentlemen:—I only hope that on my ninetieth birthday I will be able to greet as many friends as Mr. Bishop greets here today, but I tell you all that you will have to wait a while for it—I am very glad to say—pretty nearly thirty years. I think that all of us, not only those who are personally acquainted with Mr. Bishop, but their children, and friends who have come to know Mr. Bishop through what he has accomplished in this country, are charmed to extend these congratulations to him.

I have been asked to say something about his record as an educator—for he was an educator. In that behalf I was brought into converse and association with him to a not inconsiderable extent. I was in the legislature during a number of sessions when he was there—and he was there always because, as a Noble, he occupied a seat by right.

I find by the records that Mr. Bishop was made a member of the Board of Education by a commission from Lunalilo in January, 1873. That probably was to accentuate the idea, which was growing then, that it was well to have a Minister of the Crown in charge of that department, for, as you probably know, those of you who recall—and those of you who do not, know from history—that Mr. Bishop was one of Lunalilo's Cabinet. But he was also a member of the Board of Education and, as I find no other commission, I presume the Board of Education elected its own president, for in the following year, as president of the Board of Education, he makes his report, and I only wish

t hat time enough could have been allowed for me to have brought some of those reports here and read to you what Mr. Bishop said. I have been looking them over recently, with reference to today's talk, and have been surprised,—I had forgotten so much of the fine work that Mr. Bishop did and the splendid ideas that he advanced. I suppose we all feel that our friend Bishop Res-tarick has started something new in the educational line in regard to our Hawaiians. I am delighted to tell you (nodding to the Bishop) that Mr. Bishop headed him off by about thirty years. Mr. Bishop started off about thirty years ago on similar ideas in regard to the educational system of this country. In his report for 1874 he calls attention to the fact that a common complaint has arisen, and it was met throughout the country; that the children who attended the common schools were not educated to habits of industry; that they are much more inclined to become loafers, to become public charges, to seek for small government positions, and even try to impose themselves on the public schools, and he urged very strongly indeed that the Board of Education be authorized to include industrial training as one of the branches of education in the schools. He said that it seemed to him,—as you will find in his report,—that if the children would devote, say, two hours to work and four hours to study, that that would make a pretty good division of the time; and perhaps it was an equal division as to the merits of the branches of education which should be taught.

The legislature listened to him; I think he introduced himself an act,—although I could not find that in the records,—anyway an act was passed and became Chapter 14 of the Laws of 1874, by which the Board of Education was authorized and directed to include in the curriculum of study, manual labor in any such form as the board chose to use in the schools.

In his report for the following two years, for 1876, he says that the system has been inaugurated; that it has proved very successful in many of the schools. The schools of Hawaii have taken it up with the most enthusiasm and vigor; those of Maui next, of Kauai next, and of Oahu the least. They have taken it up to some extent in the schools of Honolulu. He says that

naturally the work to be done was mostly manual labor. The government was authorized to procure parcels of government land near the school houses and let the children learn there the various arts of cultivation. The proceeds of their labor were to be divided between the pupils and the teachers in such manner as the Board of Education saw fit.

Mr. Bishop reported to the legislature that the system seemed to be working pretty well; that they were dividing the proceeds, or the produced material itself, four-fifths to the children and one-fifth to the teacher for the extra time and labor he gave, and in those days the teachers were under-paid. Mr. Bishop was impressed with a very strong feeling that an education which confined itself to the intellect entirely, if I may use such a term—I am a little bit afraid to use such a term in the presence of Mr. Scott here or other educators—but the idea was, he felt that it was of the highest importance that the children who were taught in the public schools should be taught by the state to know something about physical labor, what it meant, and that they should at least have a start on a method of earning a livelihood for themselves. He felt that was of the greatest importance. He felt that it was also important that they should learn to regard labor as something dignified, not as a mere drudgery to be handed over to the Chinaman or to somebody else; but that the people, the children of the land, should be taught to work and to respect work and to feel its dignity. He continued as president of the Board of Education for just about ten years at that time, from 1873 till after the coronation—I think it was in 1883, Kalakaua's coronation—and then, the policy of the government being that a cabinet officer should take charge of the Board of Education, Mr. Bishop resigned and Mr. Gibson took his place. Mr. Gibson occupied the position of president of the Board of Education from 1883 until July, 1887, at which time Kalakaua recommissioned Mr. Bishop as president, which position he held under the Monarchy, Provisional Government and the Republic, until some time during 1894, perhaps in 1895; I find no record of the date of his resignation. At any rate he made the report to the legislature of 1894. So you see that he devoted about

eighteen years of his life to the common school education problems of this country.

In 1886 he was chairman of the educational committee, and if you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, I will just read a few words from a report that he made. At that time the policy of the country was to have the common school education in the vernacular,—in the Hawaiian language. The Hawaiians, however, feeling that the English language was the avenue to preferment, the avenue to acquire business, the avenue to wealth, etc., were pressing very strongly upon the government to change the language in which they should be instructed from the Hawaiian to the English. That, however, had not come to be the policy of the government, but at that time there were what were called “select schools,” in which the English language was taught, and in the select schools a small charge was made; I believe the charge was five dollars a year; and having gained the point, the Hawaiian members of the legislature, representing the Hawaiian people, undoubtedly having gained the point of having the English language taught in the select schools, the next step which was considered by the education department—outside of its duties—was to do away with the fees, and a bill was introduced at that time to reduce the fees on the attendance in the English select schools. In this report Mr. Bishop says:

“In former days, while the Hawaiians were poor and not able to appreciate and to pay for good schools, they were helped by contributions from other countries, but now they should rely on their own resources. A thing of such great value as the privilege of good schools for our children is worth paying for and, when furnished at so much less than cost, those who can pay should do so. A manly and self-reliant spirit should be inculcated in the young, and even in those of greater age. The habit of accepting and receiving things of value for nothing, without making a return in money or labor, tends to pauperization and to a mean spirit, which should be constantly guarded against. To abolish the charge will relieve many who are able and willing to pay but will not help the cause of education in this country.”

He shows also his spirit. He wanted not only to have the pupils who were taught by the country, whose education was in the hands of the country, taught to labor and to respect labor,

but also to respect themselves and to be men, and I may say that the entire eighteen years that he gave to the cause of public education in this country was devoted constantly to that spirit and that idea, of making education mean something more than a knowledge of books, by giving independence, giving dignity and the right character to individuals.

I have been asked to refer to another point in Mr. Bishop's work, and that is what he has done for science. In the government schools of course scientific training has been of the most meager character; from the nature of things it could not be otherwise, but when we all remember what Mr. Bishop has done in connection with the Kamehameha Schools established by his noble wife, when we consider the Bishop Museum and the work that is being done by the Bishop Museum, I think we must all agree that Mr. Bishop is entitled to a distinguished name on account of his accomplishments in that behalf. I feel that the Bishop Museum, which I understand is certainly equal to, if not the best in the entire world, with regard to everything connected with Polynesia and the Pacific Ocean, is a monument to his name which will outlast the lives of us all. I believe that if Mr. Bishop could be here today he would be overwhelmed with the feeling that we are saying too much, but I don't think we are saying too much—we are not saying enough. Mr. Bishop's name will be preserved as long as Hawaii lasts and will go down to the future as one of those who were builders of Hawaii.

THE CHAIRMAN :

It is not every community in which business men will set aside their time for public service. Hawaii has been fortunate in having a man like Mr. Bishop give his time to its service. As a member of the Privy Council during the time of Kamehameha the Fourth, Kamehameha the Fifth, Lunalilo, Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, as Minister of Foreign Affairs for Lunalilo, and a member of the House of Nobles, sitting in the legislature, a large portion of his work was done. Perhaps a still larger portion was in his influence upon the rulers and government of Hawaii.

Judge Dole appreciates this perhaps as much as anyone among us, and will allude to Mr. Bishop's influence in public affairs.

HON. S. B. DOLE:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—I suppose this community is accustomed to think of Mr. Bishop rather as a financier and a business man than as a public man and official, and we are accustomed to think of his philanthropic work as a rich man rather than the work that he did as an official and as a statesman. One reason is because he was a very unassuming man; although he was engaged in a good many offices in the government from time to time, he was extremely modest; he was very unwilling to appear conspicuously in any capacity. He simply tried to do his duty and did it in a straightforward, quiet, unassuming way.

It was perhaps natural that he early was asked to become a member of the Privy Council, because he was married to a very high Chiefess—Pauahi—which put him in touch with the chiefs and the royal family, and so in 1859, in the reign of Kamehameha IV, he was commissioned as a member of the Privy Council.

In looking over the record I find that on that occasion he was appointed on a committee with Mr. Gregg and Prince Lot Kamehameha—afterward Kamehameha V—to reply to the King's suggestion that his son, the Prince of Hawaii, be proclaimed heir to the throne. This report was made at once, at the same meeting, and was adopted unanimously by the Privy Council. The proclamation followed.

He generally attended the meetings of the Privy Council, until after the promulgation of the Constitution of 1864, proclaimed by Kamehameha V. It was a critical time and I imagine that he did not like very much the way that constitution was promulgated. There was first a constitutional convention called, elected by the people, and they were asked to adopt the King's ideas on the subject. There are some here who were members of that convention. Mr. Parker was a member; Mr. Orramel Gulick was a member; others, perhaps. It was a stormy meeting, lasting for weeks, and finally the King became impatient, dismissed them and proclaimed the constitution which he wanted. After that Mr. Bishop's attendance at the Privy Council was

less frequent than it was before. I don't know that that had anything to do with it, but I imagine that it had.

He was also commissioned as a Noble in 1859, and he remained as a Noble, I think, to the end of the Monarchy. The last meeting which he attended was early in 1891, and the last meeting which the Privy Council held was in the fall of 1891, I think in October. With Mr. Castle I well remember Mr. Bishop as a Noble. I was a member of the legislature as a representative for two sessions, and well remember his fidelity, his toleration, his attendance to business and his conservative work in that assembly.

Mr. Bishop did not like to make a speech. I don't think he ever made a set speech, what we call a set speech, in his life, but when he had to he would get up and talk straight to the point, without rhetoric and without flourish, and his influence was, I believe, a very helpful and conservative influence upon the legislature of those times.

His membership of the cabinet of Lunalilo has been referred to. It was during that period, or at the end of King Lunalilo's reign, that the riot took place at the court house, which is now the warehouse of Hackfeld & Co., in consequence of the election of Kalakaua. The majority of the Hawaiians desired to have Queen Emma elected. This riot took place at once on the announcement of that election and raged around the building for several hours. Mr. Bishop, as one of the Ministers, was on the ground and was very much disturbed. He had arrangements by which he could call troops ashore from the Tuscarora, an American warship which was in port, by a signal, but he held that off as long as he could, hoping that this riot could be allayed in some peaceful way through the influence of the government; but, finding it was becoming more violent and was proceeding from the destruction of property to attacks on members of the legislature, he at length ordered the signal to be hoisted and the Tuscarora men came ashore followed by a force from a British warship in port.

While Mr. Bishop is conservative, industrious, fond of his own line of work, disliking excitement and interruptions to business,

yet we find him in critical times acting with a clear head and a brave heart. Another occasion on which he was called upon to act was at the time of the great mass meeting on the 30th of June, 1887. Things had come to such a pass, through mismanagement in the government and dissatisfaction with it, that there was something in the way of an uprising here, based on a desire to have things changed, to have some officials removed from office and to have a new constitution, and to my surprise Mr. Bishop consented to speak in it and to address the meeting. I would like to read to you his speech. It was very short, and I think it gives the character of this man, who always was for peace, if possible, and always for order, and shrank from violent measures,—to read to you his speech on that occasion, showing that in an emergency he had no hesitation and no fear:

“This is unquestionably an important meeting, the most important ever held in Honolulu. I see before me mechanics, merchants, professional men. They are not here for amusement, but because they feel that the course of affairs calls for prompt and determined action. We should discuss matters in a peaceable manner, without any threats. The fact that so many men have come here shows that we do not need any threats.

“I came here in 1846, became naturalized in 1849, and have lived under five kings. We thought we had really a liberal constitution because these kings did not encroach upon the rights of their subjects, but we have found out within the last few years that our constitution is defective, partly on account of bad advice to the King, but largely on his own account. The King has encroached on our rights. We have very few mass meetings, but when we have one like this I believe it means either a new constitution or one with material reforms, which I am sure we shall have. I come here as a Hawaiian, not for any class or clique. If it was for any class or clique, I would not come here at all.”

Now, he was, as I mentioned, married to Mrs. Bishop, a high chiefess. He held something like the status of a high chief himself, close in touch with the chiefs and rulers, and it was regarded as a matter of the greatest importance at that meeting that he came there and made this moderate and yet firm and determined speech, and it was undoubtedly of great weight. The movement went along, went through, the King gave way, a new constitution was proclaimed within a few days, and the country

was greatly benefited by it. I think we can recognize Mr. Bishop as having promoted civilization in this country, not only by his great assistance to education and religion and things of that kind, but also as a statesman, as a man who was firm, incorruptible, not afraid to say what he thought, and yet was moderate and conservative, so that even those who disagreed with him trusted him.

THE CHAIRMAN:

Perhaps the old friends of Mr. Bishop have been taking advantage of his absence, two thousand miles away, to say a lot of good things about him which he would not allow to be said if he were here; but there is one thing that I am sure that if he were here he would like to hear,—he would like Miss Ida M. Pope, principal of the Kamehameha Girls' School, to speak of the good influence of the school upon young Hawaiian girls,—a subject dear to his heart as it was to that of Mrs. Bishop.

MISS POPE:

Mr. Chairman, and Friends of Mr. Bishop:—Over yonder, within the "Gates of Gold," in the great city that, from her hills of beauty, rules the west, dwells the man to whom we pay honor today—Charles Reed Bishop. Over yonder Mr. Bishop sitteth among the elders of the land, is held in high esteem. Here, in these mid-Pacific isles, he is regarded as one of the makers and builders of Hawaii. We delight to call him the Grand Old Man of Hawaii.

Not least in the contributions which this eminent man has made to our island life is his interest in and efforts for the education of girls, and of this feature of his work for humanity I am to speak to you this afternoon.

What schools for girls in Hawaii have not been made richer by his wise benefactions—whether they be by nature industrial or academical? From the sands that bark at Mana to the beautiful vale of Hanalei; all around Oahu; on Maui, east and west, from Kaupo and Honokahau; on Hawaii, on Molokai, Mr. Bishop has given generously and wisely: with money, counsel

and inspiration he has made possible the invaluable work for girls that has proceeded quietly, steadily, and splendidly all these years.

And how came this help to be given for the training of young women? Did it not come first and foremost in the wise choice of a helpmeet when, in 1850, Mr. Bishop linked his life with that of the lovely young princess, the Hon. Bernice Pauahi Paki? She, the uncrowned sovereign of Hawaii, refused a crown, preferring to be queen of a home. High as her husband's heart were royalty and enough for this woman, who made her home a court where prince and commoner were alike welcome. Never a self-centered household was that whose mistress so fully realized the "virtuous woman" told of in the Proverbs:

"She stretcheth out her hand to the poor; yea, she reacheth forth her hands to the needy.

"She is not afraid of the snow for her household: for all her household are clothed with scarlet.

"She maketh herself coverings of tapestry; her clothing is silk and purple."

The patter of little feet, the baby touch, were denied that home, but the "cry of the children" of the whole land was heard, and a plan unfolded that was to reach from generation to generation—the Kamehameha Schools, founded for Hawaiian youth of the land. This rich gift has been well conserved and guarded, and the carrying out of the wishes of Princess Bernice Pauahi have been furthered by the untiring interest and sympathy shown by Mr. Bishop, who has desired that the humblest Hawaiian girl in the islands should share in the great legacy left by the last of the Kamehamehas.

The man of today in education is also the man of tomorrow. He who builds wisely for the youth of today has in thought those that come after, the coming man and woman. Such a man is Mr. Bishop.

In this day of educational transformation Mr. Bishop in his wise giving recognizes that the modern girl "must be prepared to be a homemaker in the old sense of the term, and also an industrial worker; she must be fitted for the traditional sphere of

woman with its multiplicity of duties, and also for earning a livelihood in competition with men in the industrial, commercial and professional world. A woman ought to know how to cook and to sew, she should understand the relative nutritive values of different foods and be familiar with the principles of household sanitation and home decoration, and she ought to be able to properly care for children. On the other hand, a woman should be able to support herself outside the home, if occasion demand it."

In his giving, Mr. Bishop signifies that he is well aware that "history teaches that the hope of a nation lies in the masses. Education in the democracy of the modern industrial type must take account of industry, hold as model the 'simple' and self-supporting life, be guided by ideals which emphasize doing rather than being served, to the apotheosis of work rather than of leisure, to the higher aims than that of mere wealth accumulation."

"He recognizes fully the imperatives of democracy: that education is 'applied learning' and that 'inefficiency in women' is as great a danger to the state as quackery in medicine. That the educational program stands for adjustment to environment, specialization of vocational training for girls as well as boys, for pathological demands, for religious and ethical training, and that for coöperative efficiency civic knowledge is necessary."

The aid given the various institutions of Hawaii by Mr. Bishop are not gifts that come from a restricted view of educational ideals. Long is the list of institutions that have received and are receiving benefits from this discerning man for the uplift of girls of many races in this cosmopolitan community.

He has made richer and fuller the life of the girl who comes from the home of wealth, and he has made life worth while for the lowly sister.

This testimony is voiced by myriad witnesses—by girls from Oahu College, by the flower of Hawaii's young women; from St. Andrew's Priory and from the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, the two old Church Schools that have fine records of work for young women; and in the larger life for little ones, in the Free Kindergartens of the city, as well as in the group of schools

where industrial work is emphasized—Kawaiahaeo Seminary, Kamehameha School for Girls, ~~Maunawili~~ and Kohala Semina-*ria*ries, and the Kaiulani Home for Girls.

At this hour the shadows are deepening in the little coves on the hillside, on the plain; down there, the toiler and the man of business will soon be homeward bound. Out at Waikiki the sun will soon be setting and the after-glow is nearby. But across the water night has fallen, the laborer and man of business are at home, and he to whom we bring greeting has done his day's work, perhaps sits at home enjoying that rest which only labor sweetens. Far down the westering slope as his feet have traveled, Mr. Bishop still belongs to the army of workers; full of years and honors, Mr. Bishop still does his day's work. A beautiful way to grow old; a beautiful heartening old age! Of this life now in its sunset the after-glow shall linger on and on in Hawaii. All reverence and good will to Hawaii's benefactor, Charles Reed Bishop.

THE CHAIRMAN:

Our friend is so averse to parading his private opinions that it is not without some hesitation that I have asked the Reverend Henry H. Parker, pastor of the Kawaiahaeo Church, of which Mrs. Bishop was a member, to allude to Mr. Bishop's interest in the cause of religion.

THE REV. H. H. PARKER:

Mr. Chairman:—I am asked to say something about Mr. Bishop's interest in religious institutions. Mr. Bishop had a friendly interest in religious institutions, which, being friendly, was helpful and influential. I do not suppose that there is a religious institution on these islands, great or small, that existed when Mr. Bishop was living here, that did not know Charles R. Bishop and did not receive from him counsel, when it was asked for, and assistance from his means.

Mr. Bishop's influence on religious institutions, I think, was not direct; it was indirect, silent, unconscious; just as the leaven works through the whole mass of meal, so Mr. Bishop's influence,

like all good men in the community, reflected an influence for morality. Mr. Bishop was, if I am not mistaken, a member of the board of trustees of the Central Union Church, the old Fort street church, and rendered that church aid and counsel from his means. As I said, his influence was not direct, but indirect. I think that it went out a great deal through the noble woman who was his wife. She was intensely interested in the uplifting of people here in the community, especially of the younger people.

While I was sitting here this afternoon I have been thinking that, while we were congratulating Mr. Bishop on the attainment of the anniversary of his ninetieth birthday, it seemed to me that this community may congratulate itself that such a man as Charles R. Bishop and such a woman as Bernice Pauahi Bishop were counted among the citizens of this community. The more such men and women in the world, the better for the world.

I do not know that I need say anything more. To tell the truth, I never talked to Mr. Bishop about his church affiliations. I felt quite embarrassed when I was asked to talk about Mr. Bishop's interest in religious institutions. I know that he had an interest, and we all know it, not because he said it, but from that silent, unconscious influence that went out from him into the religious institutions of these islands. The Bishop Memorial Church standing out on the Kamehameha grounds here witnesses to his interest in religious institutions, to his faith in religion as taught in the schools.

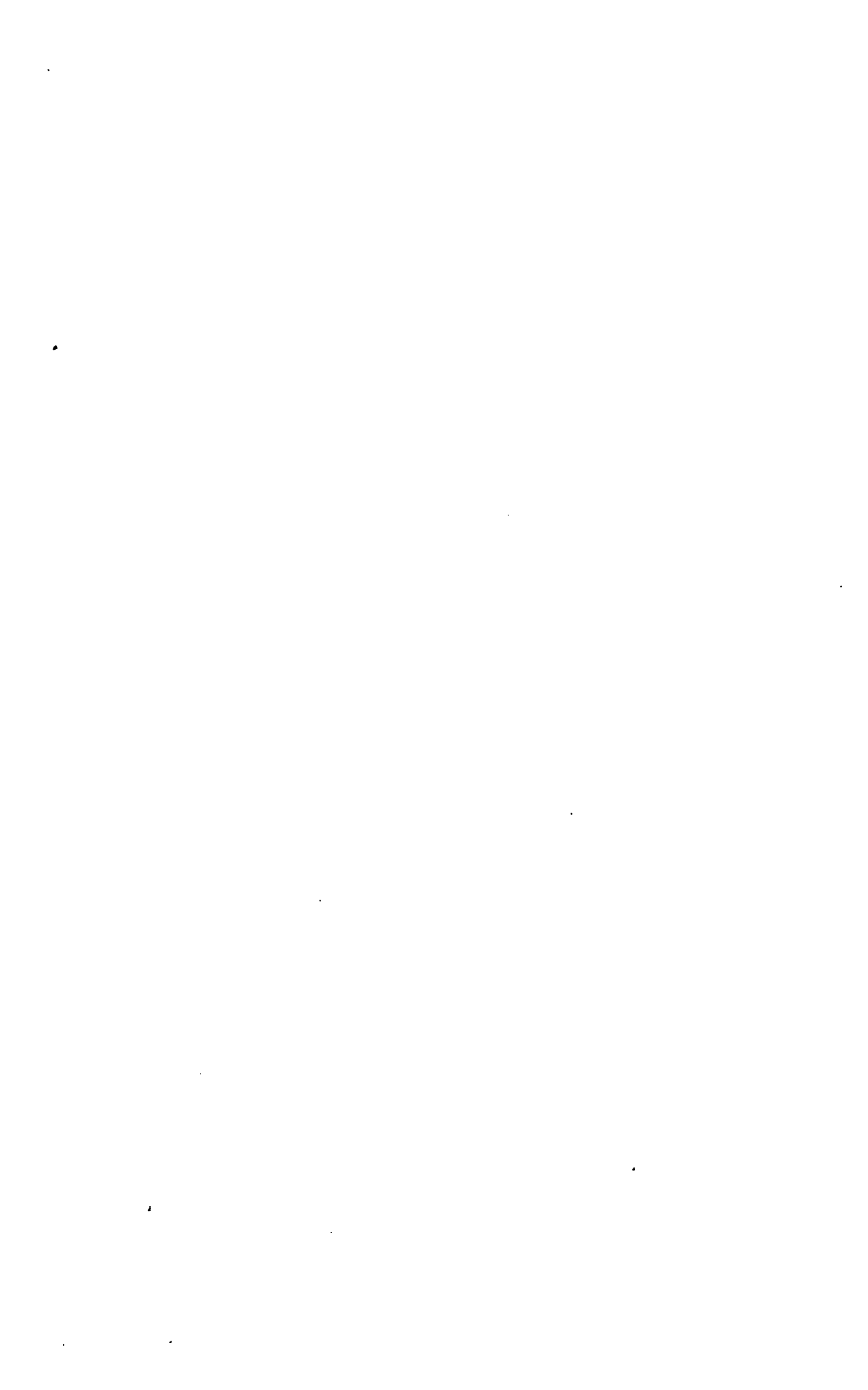
THE CHAIRMAN :

The time at our disposal allows but very scant tribute to be paid to the public services and the character of Mr. Bishop, but, such as it has been, may this tribute serve to cheer his lonely hours and to show him the place he holds in the hearts of the people of Honolulu.

I will now take a vote upon the resolution. Those in favor of its adoption will say "aye"—(strong "aye" from audience)—and otherwise "no." The resolution is adopted and the cablegram will go to Mr. Bishop this evening, informing him of it.

Thanking you for your presence, we adjourn.





**Photomount
Pamphlet
Binder**
Gaylord Bros. Inc.
Makers
Syracuse, N. Y.
PAT. JAN 21, 1908

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 01637 3832

